## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

SPFICE M. W CORNER OF PULTON AND NAMEAU STS.

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AMCCEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery,-MANUM. - LA BAYA-BRUSE WAY THEATRE, Broadway. - Love's Sacar

NIM.O'S, BOX AND COX MARRIED AND SETTLED-

MCZTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—A Core for My. Heart Acid - Ose Thousand Mil. Iners Wante; Oa the Gold Dissins of Australia.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.-Cross or DEATH-ETA, THE INISH PRINCESS-MONKEY JACK. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - A Mounting Cand.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bow-sty.-Too LEE--Costanthent vs. Riches -Cassing THE LINE-OMNINUS.

CIRCUS, 57 BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN FRATS AND ATRILE-

ANRRICAN MUSEUM.—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall. 414 Broad-

# DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, November 11, 1852.

### The News.

Three days later European advices were yesterday placed in our possession by the unexpected arrival of the propeller Glasgow, which made the run from Glasgow in the short space of afteen days. This is doing remarkably well for a screw steamer-the time being about equal to that made by the swiftest of the ocean steamers five or six years ago. Though quite interesting, the news by this arrival cannot be characterized as important, further than the announcement that the cotton and grain markets were very animated, and that there were heavy transactions on the 25th ult., at firm prices. See the details of the intelligence else where.

The telegraphic wires being out of order we were unable to procure the full returns of the election which took place in Delaware, yesterday. The result in Newcastle county indicates that the Hon George Riddle, democrat, has been re-elected to

Congress by a small majority.

We give in another part of to day's paper a list of the officers which will constitute the State government after the 1st of January next, together with the members of the next Legislature. The Benate stands the same as the previous session, there having been no Senators chosen at the last election ; but the Assembly, the members of which are chosen every year, will be entirely new. It will be seen that the democrats have a large majority in the latter branch, while in the Senate there is an equal number of whigs and democrats.

The consecration to the episcopacy of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Bishop elect of this diocess, was celebrated yesterday in Trinity church, with all those solemn observances and formula which the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church prescribes. There was a very numerous attendance of prelates and clergy, and the ceremony seemed to have created much interest in the minds of the religious portion of the community, if we might judge by the crowd endeavoring to gain admission into the church. Our reporters have given a very full description of the scene, and a condensed report of the sermon preached on the occasion by Bishop Chase of New Hampshire. The publication of these proceedings will, no doubt, be acceptable to a large proportion of our readers, who will peruse them with pleasure and gratification.

As evidence of the exceedingly straightened condition of Mexico, the last accounts from there represent that a proposition was pending in Congress for negotiating a loan of three millions of dollars, at the enormous rate of three per cent per month, and also for increasing the State contributions one-halfthe money thus raised to be used for the purpose of restoring peace and order throughout the country. To add to the internal discord everywhere created by the knowledge of a bankrupt treasury, foreign creditors are pushing their claims with the utmost vigor, and the French and Spanish governments have even gone-so far as to threaten the blockading of the principal ports, unless their demands are speedily satisfied In this dilemma, the President has been almost entirely bereft of a cabinet council -some of his principal advisers having been impeached and others having resigned. Indeed, even those who remain are unable to agree among themselves, and at the same time make an almost invariable practice of opposing every measure enseted by Corgress. When it is thus shown that the very heads of the different departments of the govern ment cannot agree on any settled policy, is it any wonder that the people should follow their example-that internal discord should reign paramount and that fresh revolutions should spring up every few days? It is said that Sepor Yanesee has accept. ed the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. But what can he do? He has no means wherewith to appease the cravings of the hungry creditors of England, France, Spain, &c. True, he might manage to avert some of the blows that are falling thick and fast upon the head of the doomed republic, were he to urge and obtain the faithful fulfilment of the treaty with Garay, for the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. But it is not probable that he would be allowed to adopt this course were he so disposed. It is generally supposed, and with very good reason, that the different revolutionary move ments are mainly directed by the exiled Santa Appa, though he himself is apparently standing alouf and calmly watching the progress of events Should these surmises prove correct, he may for a time prevent the dissolution of the confederation-but then farewell to the republic. Like Louis Napoleon, nothing short of an Emperor's sceptre will satisfy the celebrated one legged hero. But how long he would occupy a throne is another ques tion, which can be more easily answered hereafter. Watch the English, French and Spanish-look out for Tehuantepee, and, above all, keep an eye on

Santa Anna. We learn that the United States steamship Powhatan, with Judge Conkling, our new Minister to Mexico, on board, reached Vera Cruz on the first instant. The commissioners appointed by Congress to take a look at the mines of Dr. Gardiner, arrived out on the same day, on the United States steamer

Fulton. The Powhatan left Vera Cruz on the 2d instant. for Pensacola -- consequently we may shortly expect to have full official particulars of the result of Judge Conkling's mission of inquiry to Havana Then we shall know all about the "high ground" assumed by the auministration.

The cotton market at New Orleans is still very animated. Seven hundred bales are said to have

been disposed of yesterday at firm prices. From Washington we learn that Mr. D C. Goddard, the chief clerk in the Interior Department, died on Tuesday night. The appropriation for the capitol extension being nearly exhausted, two hunared and fifty of the mechanics and laborers have been discharged, and five hundred more will be dismissed at the end of this week.

We elsewhere publish a synopsis of the constitution and by-laws of the government of Venezuela i wrong.

since the foundation of the republic. As great numbers of our citizens are already leated in that country, and others are about roing thither, this resume will prove exceedingly atteresting to their friends, as well as to the generality of readers.

The great mass of man' and have long since ascertained that the sho . sketches of ready newspaper writers, relative 'e events in both our own and other countries, are fully as reliable and prove far more practical an the ponderous histories which cannot be propered except at great expense Hence, we Mr. endeavoring to supply the necessities of the people by spreading before them useful information every description at a moderate price.

A despatch from New Orleans states that the steamship Illinois left Aspinwall on the 4th instant, with three handred passengers, and a million and a half of dollars in gold dust. The I. will probably arrive here on Saturday.

The court martial on Captain McLane held a second sitting yesterday, and examined Colone, Roberts at great length. Several new points relative to the fraces were elicited, and important letters were produced. The Court adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning Read the report.

The Board of Aldermen last night assembled and transacted considerable routine business. Nothing of importance transpired beyond what is recorded in the official report elsewhere given.

The Canada has now been out twelve days from Liverpool, with five days later news. She had not

reached Halifax at midnight. In addition to much other interesting matter, our inside pages to day contain the following :- Letters from Washington relative to the Gardiner Mission to Mexico, and the Views of the Administration concerning Cuba : also, Letters from Quebec and Belize, Hondures; Advices from Texas; Action sgainst Omnibus Proprietors in the Superior Court ; Police and City Intelligence; Military Parades; Theatrical and Musical; Trotting Matches in this vicinity and elsewhere; Commercial Reports A variety of Paragraphs, Advertisements, &c.

## The Government Monopoly in Post Office Envelopes.

There cannot be a more odious feature in governmental policy, than that which permits a nation to enter into competition in business with private individuals. It palsies enterprise, and inevitably leads to an increase of price in all the articles in which it deals Such competition is opposed to the genius of our insti utions, and runs counter to all our notions of the power and objects of government. Monopolies, in every possible shape, are ob-noxious to the opinions and sentiments of the Ame-Fican people. Free competition, in every branch of industry, is a eardinal principle in our theory of progress. It holds out the promise of preferment o intellect, competence to industry, wealth to enterprise, and advancement to all. It leaves every man to survey, before he sets out in his career of business, all the industrial pursuits of life from which to choose, and affords him a confident assurance that application, a prudent forecast, and economy, will meet with a just reward. So long as government leaves him alone, or imposes upon him no burthens beyond a reasonable tribute as an equi valent for the protection it affords him, he moves on with a cheerful confidence of final success. The arts improve, manufactures advance towards perfeotion, commerce flourishes, and trade preserves its activity. But when it lays its hands upon any branch of business, and claims to be its peculiar patron, or withdraws it from competition, that brauch is sure to wither. Individuals may be enriched by it, public functionaries will be corrupted by it, but the great masses of the people are sure to be sufferors in the end.

We are led to these remarks by a law of Congress, passed at the late session, for supplying the post office department with stamped envelopes, and placing them for sale in the hands of the twenty thousand postmasters throughout the Union. That law makes the department practically a great dealer in station. ery, having its agents in every village, town and city n the United States, grasping a trade which now employs twenty-thousand operatives, and in which is involved millions of capital. Few whose attention has not been called particularly to the subject, are aware of the magnitude and importance of the business thus suddenly withdrawn from the compatition of individual enterprise, and erected into a gigantic government monopoly. In this city alone, five thousand operatives are employed in the manufacture of envelopes. In Boston and Philadelphia each, are as many more. The manufacture of paper Almost every paper mill in this State, and in the New England States, is largely engaged in its proparation, having more or less capital employed in this way. By this law all these operatives are to be thrown out of employment, all this capital to be wasted, and the fortunes of the thousands employed in this branch of business swept away.

But injurious and unwise as the law is, the manner of its execution by the Postmaster General, renders it infinitely more oppressive. Without advertising for proposals, without inviting competition, in defiance of all legal requirements, and without any notice to the thousands whose interests are so deeply invelved, he has contracted with a single individual for supplying the departments throughout the Union with envelopes for the next five years. This contract gives to the fortunate possessor of it the entire monopoly of this branch of industry, for the term of his contract at least. No individual or company can compete with him. His prices are fixed, and the withdrawal of the present stamps will force the articles furnished by him into

It has been urged by the friends of the Postmaster General that the law under which he acted does not require him to advertise for propositions. In this we think they greatly err, both in regard to the powers and duty of that officer. This contract involves an expenditure of millions during its continuance. It grasps the whole of a great branch of trade throughout the entire Union. It reaches to every hamlet, town and city, in every State. It wrenches away a large portion of the business of every paper manufacturer and every stationer in the country. It never was and never could have been he intention of Congress to place in the hands of the Postmaster General a power so gigantic for evil, so sweeping in its scope as this. It never was and never could have been contemplated to confer upon him a right to give, at his mere volition, without inviting competition, without any check or control, and without responsibility, to a single individual, a contract so vast in its expenditures, and involving so many and such wide-spread interests. We have not looked into the statutes on this subject. nor do we desire to do so. It is enough for us, until we see it contradicted, to say that Congress could not, in our judgment, have been guilty of such an

egregious blunder. But suppose the law does, by some possible contruction, empower the Postmaster General to do so, what prudent officer would have given such a contract to a single individual? Who would have failed to see that to do so would be to bring ruin upon the thousands engaged in the businear, which is now to be thrown into the hands of one man? It would have been easy to modify the evils of the law, by dividing the States into sections, and contracting with individuals in each section for the necessary supplies. This would have divided the business, leaving to some few at least the use of their capital invested. There would have been no difficulty in preserving uniformity in the envelopes. The water marks and stamps are the only points in which uniformity is at all essential; and it is felly to say such uniformity could not be obtained by diffusing the contracts for supply. Such a course should have suggested itself and been adopted. The law itself is a bad one. It places the government in the attitude of a trader, having its agents in every corner of the Union. It seizes upon a large branch of business, and converts it into a government monopoly. It is wrong. It is all

Movements and Speculations in Real Estate

In the City of New York, The transactions in real estate in the city of New York, have been on a large scale within the past year or two, and have exhibited in many localities great advance in value.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the quantity of real estate sold by all the auctioneers in this city, for the year beginning the 1st of July, 1851, and ending the 1st of July, 1852, and we find the aggregate to reach in round numbers, about \$10,000,000, which exceeds the sales of any former year, if we except those of 1836. Of the sales made, about an average of 70 per cent remained on bond and mortgage for a period of years. On this basis, within the period stated, about \$3,000,000 in cash were paid down, and about \$7,000,000 remained on bond and mortgage, and mostly at 6 per cent per annum. The interest on this amount would be about \$420,000 per annum

We have no means of ascertaining the amount of property sold at private bargain, but suppose it to have been equal to about half that sold by auction, or about \$5,000,000 within the year referred to, giving total sales for that period, of about \$15,000,000. Nearly all considerable bodies of unimproved

real estate are sold by auction, and generally on the usual terms as to payments. Improved and productive real estate is most com-monly disposed of at private sale, and generally with larger cash payments. It sometimes bappens that portions of property offered at auction, are only nominally sold. That is, they are limited and bought in by their owners or friends. There we have allowed for as our statements are based upon bona fide sale returns made to the Comp-

troller.
The greatest inflation in the prices of real estate ever reached in New York, occurred in 1836-when, owing to an immense expansion of the paper currency, together with the wide-spread spirit of speculation, caused a great advance not only in real estate, but also in the prices of almost everything else-In that year, flour sold at \$10 a \$11 per barrel; wheat at \$2 12 per bushel; beef at \$13 a \$15; and pork at \$23 a \$24 per barrel. The soil of the country, under neglected culture, failed to yield an adequate supply, and large parcels of wheat were imported from abroad. The importations of foreign goods were also enormous, and reached \$189,950. with a population of only about 15,000,000. The exports for the same year only reached \$123,663,000 The transactions in real estate were on an enormous scale. Not only were immense parcels of vacant property sold in New York and the surrounding country, and adjacent towns, but entire new towns situated at various points, from the borders of the northern akes to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, including a vast proportion of water lots, some of which were said to produce "twenty bushels of frogs to the acre, and alligators enough to fence them," were brought under the hammer and rapidly sold at "satisfactory prices." Among other notable cities founded on paper about that time, was Jackson City, situated on the flats, near Washington; the foundation stone of which. General Jackson, then President of the United States, was induced to lay, amidst all due pomp and ceremony. The receipts for the sale of public lands were also enormous. Everything sold by the auctioneer, in the shape of real estate, was sure to find eager and ready bidders, whose competition produced prices above even the expectations of sellers. In that very year, however, of greatest expansion, a crisis was reached. The inflated paper currency, which had carried everything to such a crazy height. exploded, and a powerful and disastrous reaction in real estate ensued as well as in everything else.

City property, however, did not tumble to its lowest point at once. As sales became forced, to secure payments, they were less rapid, and the fall, although immense was gradual. There was a punic among dealers; some were ruined out and out, while others were discouraged and anxious to get out of it as soon as possible; till finally few were found to gathe at real estate sales, or to be tempted to purchas scarcely at any price, until 1843-the lowest round of the ladder seemed to have been reached. From that time forward, or from 1843 to 1845-6, a favorable and healthy reaction began to be manifested, which, however, was subsequently checked to some extent by the Mexican war.

At the conclusion of the war, and under the influence of a more liberal commercial policy on the part of the government in reducing the high tariff of 1842, New York revived, and entered on a fresh and brilliant career. The famine years of 1847.'48 discovery of gold in California, and again in Australia, united with another great expansion of paper money, based, in most cases, if not upon pledges of "wild cat skins," upon State stocks of uncertain specie value.

The effect of these causes has been to produce a state of inflation unequalled by any previous rise except that in 1836. Up to the present year, however, as far as the city is concerned, with some few locations in different wards, it would appear that the present great advance in real estate has been as a general thing, on a more gradual and conserva-

We do not attribute the great advance in real state, as well as in nearly everything else, to the influx of gold, so much as to the spread of the free barking system and the multiplication of free banks, giving rise to another great paper inflation, leading, probably, in the end to similar results as those witnessed in 1836. And as the increased expansion and indebtedness must, under the excitement of the times, exceed that of 1836, in proportion to the increase of population and resources, it is likely, when a crisis does occur, it will also greatly exceed that of 1836, and its consequences be more

widely and severely felt. The average advance in real estate from the period of the greatest depression in 1843, to July 1, 1852nine years, has been in most wards, equal to about three to one. That is, supposing a piece of property in 1843, sold for \$1,000, it is now worth \$3,000. The greatest advance in real estate has been in the Third ward, down town, and in the Eighteenth ward, up town. In certain localities in the Eighteenth ward, between two and three and a half miles north from the City Hall, the advance has been enormous, chiefly, however, comprised within a District, having Union square on the south, Murray hill on the north, the Third avenue on the east, and the Seventh and Eighth avenues on the west. The highest being on the Fifth avenue, and immediately fronting on Madison square. We could mention certain portions of vacant property within the general limit alluded to, as proofs of our statement. In one case, there was a parcel of about nine vacant lots, sold together in 1843 for the sum of \$4,700, which in 1852, have been again sold for \$37,500. The rise in many portions of the Twentieth ward, three and a half to four miles north from the City Hall, has also been very great. In one case, a whole square of lots, purchased in 1843 for about \$10,000, including taxes, assessments, and interest, up to 1852, can now be sold readily for about \$64,000. These, however, are extreme cases. The advance in the Third ward, has in some cases reached and even exceeded by twenty-five per cent, those of 1826. We allude to transactions in Wall street. and the lower part of Broadway. As a general thing, however, the present value of real estate is below the prices of 1856. The rise on Cortlandt, Dey, and other cross streets, on the North river side of Broadway, have in some cases reached from twenty-five to one hundred per cent, while in Pearl, Hanover, and adjacent streets, on the East side of the city, property has materially fallen, both in value and rents Following Pearl street to Franklin square, and diverging from that point north and east, except immediately on the East river, property has for years remained nearly stationary. With the exception of occasional loca lities, the populous districts north of Grand street. antil you strike the base of the avenues, and east of the Bowery, and west of the East river margin, have experienced but little change. The same may be

west of Mercer or Greene streets, to near the North river. The greatest present advance in value of real estate and in population appears to be contral and upward on the island, from Union square

towards Harlem. The true policy of the city corporation would have been to have increased the value of their real estate, and, at the same time, to have greatly added to the population, by opening at once all the leading avenues to Harlem river, and to have sold cut privileges for transporting passengers over them on horse car railroads, at low rates of fare. The cheap and easy transportation of passengers is a great public benefit, and should be managed on the

same plan as the public ferries. The extension of city railroads have had a marked influence over real estate. The great impetus given to real estate in the Eighteenth ward has been imparted to it by the Harlem Railroad. Since the laying down of rails in the Sixth and Eighth avenues, property along them, in many places, bas improved. This improvement will follow them to the Harlem river. The losation of the contemplated World's Fair, at Reservoic square, has also exercised considerable influence on the value of property immediately around it. A gentleman who owns a number of vacant lots in that vicinity has leased them out for a few years for as much as they cost him in fee

While the great increase in the commerce of the city, with the great extension of internal improvements, connecting the city with so many distant and important points in the interior, will prevent the depression of property to the point of 1843, yet it is feared that prices cannot, in most localities, be made to reach or to exceed those of 1836, and be permanently maintained. After all, the true test of the value of real estate is the income to be derived from it; and by this standard it will sooner or later be regulated. In other words, what it will rent for to a good tenant, when improved, considered in reference to its locality, and the facility of getting to and from it. The ordinary receipts of a safe and industrious business population can only reach a certain point; and whenever rents exceed the ability of the great mass of the people to meet it, the value of real estate cannot be maintained at a rate above a corresponding limit. In other words, when a value is fixed upon real estate so high that the legal or fair interest on the same exceeds the ability of the people to pay a sufficient rent to meet it, the result is, that real estate must fall, or the people be driven out, or become bankrupt. The combination of capitalists, or speculators, propped by money lenders, or an expanded paper currency, may thus succeed in keeping up the value of real estate beyond its intrinsic worth for a considerable time, owing to the fact that the same causes advance wages and swell the increase of money from business pursuits, extending extravagance and luxury among all classes, and who, in case of revulsion, experience a common

fate. The want of facilities for reaching the upper end of the island, with the constant disposition of capitalists and speculators to crowd up property (lower down) to a rental point beyond the business income of the people to meet it, has built up large towns on Long Island and in New Jersey, and is still sending large numbers to rural villages in Westchester and other places. While this policy is pursued, though other places. While this policy is pursued, though the value of property may not, (war and pestilence aside,) recede to what it was eight or nine years ago, still, as a general thing, it may not, in most localities, reach the value fixed upon it in 1836, and in few if any exceed it for many years to come.

### Theatrical.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE-MISS JULIA DEAN .-- The

American stage has produced three eminent actresses-Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Mowatt and Miss Julia Dean. Miss Cushman, in characters that require extraordinary force in the portrayal-such, for instance, as Meg Merrilies-stands at the head of the profession in this or pe. haps any other country. Mrs. Mowatt has a different walk on the stage, her forte lying more in melodramatic pieces. Miss Julia Dean is essentially different from both, but in her style can hardly be ranked as inferior to either. Self-taught, as it may be said she is, and depending entirely on her own reading and conceptions of character, her acting, nevertheless, is instantly recognized as the fruit of genuine talent, entirely original, and didaining imitation of any kind. Possessed of a tall and graceful figure, fine eye, and handsome, expressive counenance, and with a flexibility of changing, perhaps too suddenly, from grave to gay, from depth of grief to excess of joy, she wins upon her auditory as much by her disregard of the more precise rules of the stage, as by her own intrinsic merits. And Julia Dean is really and greatly added to her commercial prosperity. The descreedly an admired and favorite artiste During her present engagement at the Broadway theatre, she has played each night to well filled houses, and though she has repeated the same piece three nights in succession, there has been no diminution in num. bers or enthusiasm. The piece we refer to is a new one, entitled "The Duke's Wager." It is a translation, we believe, from the French of Alexander Dumas though the bills ascribe it to the pen of Miss Fanny Kemble, as founded on a work of the French author. The piot is good, and extremely interesting, but the colloquial parts of the play are generally very deficient, and exhibit a great deal of low. common place sentiments and expressions. The hetoine, Gabrielle de Beile ide, (Miss Bean,) has arrived at the Court of Versaliles to sue for the caroon of her father and brother, who have been for years imprisoned in the Bastile. Young felendless, and inexperienced, she resolves to apply for assistance and protection to the Marchioness are five. (Madams Ponti.) [the favorite of the prime minister, the Duke de Bourbon. The Marchioness, rees and admires the fair Gabrielle In a conversation with two debauched noblemen, who were bewaling the alarmic g growth of myral and virtuous habits among the ladies, and compishing that instead of having two lovers and one confessor, as formerly, they had reversed it, and now had but one lover and two confessors, the Duke de Richelleu offers a wager of five hundred louis-d'ors with each that he will procure a private interview at midnight with the first wife, maid, or widow, that they should meet. The wager is accepted, and just then Gabrielle enters the apartment. The Marchioness is applied to by the Duke to help him to win his wager, and though the promises him fairly, she is resolved to out manceuvre him if her wit, courage, and cumming did not desert her. The Marchioness hat a double object to serve in the matter, since the profligate duke was no less than her own husband, who, knowing nothing of his wife's appearance, was under the impression that the had died in a convent. The lover of Gabrielle overheard the wager, and exacted a promise from her that she would not see the duke that night. This Gabrielle overheard the wager, and exacted a promise from her that he would not see the duke that hight. This Gabrielle overheard the wager and exacted a promise from her that he would not see the father in the Bastile, a pleasure which she only enjoyed under the condition of a solean open co ble, as founded on a work of the French author. The plot is good, and extremely interesting, but the collo quial parts of the play are generally very deficient, and

marrow evening.

Madsme Pomisi and Mr. Conway, two of the stock actors of this theatre, are too well known and admired in this community to need any special notice. They sustained their cuaracters last night with great truth and ability.
The Broadway theatre, under the liberal management

The Broadway theatre, under the liberal management of the Marshal's, continues to receive that large amount of public support and patronage to which it is so eminently entitled. For the great popularity which it enoys, it is in no small degree, indebted to its talented stage manager, Mr. Barry. No expense is spared in presenting in succession the greatest dramatic stars that can be procured; and the success of the establishment proves how this liberal spirit is appreciated. The Bateman children commence an engagement here on Monday ight. remarked with regard to the populous district north of Canal street to near Washington square, and

Marine Affairs.

ressel lately arrived at this port. She is a noble look ing vessel of 917 tons measurement. Her apprarance at once attracts and impresses the beholdder with the conviction that he is looking on a veritable clipper. She is a very sharp vessel; and, head on, has a wedge-like ap-pearance. Her lines are concave, and her timbers being carried very forward, and having neither billet-head nor hend board, her cutwater, in preserving its uniformity lescribes an arc the extremity-and as though support ing the bowsprit-teing ornamented with a curved representation of the American eagle preparing for a swoop. From her bow, her lines run with an easy sheer, terminating in a clear sharp run. From stem to stern, her lines are as regular as though she were east in a mould Her stern is of a square form-light and plain. She has a topgallant forecastle, and a house abaft the foremast. containing the kitchen, &c. She has a lengthy sunk poop, and a cabin well fitted and furnished. Her between decks is striking her timbers being heavy, and fastened in a most substantial manner, having more bolts in her than any clipper of her size before constructed. Her bottem is of oak with cedar top, the ceiling and deek frame of yellow pine. Her keel-ons are copper bolt-d, and measure as follows: keelson and keel through, 5 8-12 feet; side keelsoms 12 by 14 inches; blige streaks 9 by 15. In the lower hold she has 12 luch hanging knees and 9 inch ones between decks. The dimensions of the vassel inch ones between decks. In the lower hold ebe has 12 inch banging knees and 9 inch ones between decks. The dimensions of the vessel are: length, 170 feet; breadth, 36 test; depth, 20 feet—being 7½ feet between decks and 13½ feet in lower hold. Her spars are made of the best material and well proportioned to her hult. Their dimensions are: foremast, 74 feet; main, 78; mizzen, 70; topmast 40; topgallant, 24; reyal, 18; skysall, 18; main and fore yards, 85; topsail yards, 66; topgallant do, 44; royal do, 31; skysall do, 24; bewsprit 22; jibbocm, 22; flying do, 12. This vessel was modelled and built by Mr. Mason C. Hill, at Mystle, Conn. and is owned by Messrs James Bishop & Co. of this city. She is commanded by Capt. A. R. Littlefield late of the bark Peerless, who has been in the employ of the above firm for a number of years. She is now loading at pier No. 5, in Mr. E. B. Sutton's clipper line of Calitonia packets, and in a few days will spread her sails for San Francisco.

LAUNCH.—Will be launched from the ship yard of Mr. Charles Keene at Perth Amboy. on Saturday next, the schooner Indianola of six hundred and thirty-three tons. This schooner (the largest of her rig ever launched) has been built for Captain Isase Cathears, formerly of the third masted schooner Spray, and is to be employed in the Matagorda trade. She is 130 feet keel, 29 feet beam, 16 feet hold, and 64, feet between decks. She is of beautiful model, built of best Jersey white oak, sharp bows, and a clean run. Her floor is very flat, and carried well forward so that when ready for sea, with full cargo, her draft of water will not exceed 11 feet. She is rigged as a three masted schooner, having her largest sail on her mizzen mast. This peculiar rig has proved very successful under Capt, Cathcart's management. The Indianola will be launched fully rigged.

Twelve Gold and Silver Medals Awarded to ROOT, 363 Broadway, for his superior Deguerreotypes— a number equalled by no other Daguerreotypist in this country.

Brady, having received the Gold Medal from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London, at the World's Fair, deems it unnucessary to expatiate an the superiority of his pictures, bus invites the attention of the publis to his superb and unrivalled collection of deguerroctypes, now exhibiting at his gallery, 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Knapp's Daguerreotypes.-Liknesses are taken daily in every style and perfection of the art, at the old and popular reems, 103 Bowers, ever Anderson's carpe store; also, at 559 Broadway, thetow and opponite Nitlo's On hand a rich assortment of cases, frames, lookets, &c. avery low prices. Call and see.

Actostic.—
Ceneral Piorce is a popular person at pretent,
United, almost, were the "Yankees" for Frank,
Rather new for this people-for him no less pleasant;
Now, in favors and fame, who is second in rank?
Every eye turns to you, the great artist renowned.
Your Daguerre-types runs everything off the ground.
GURNEY'S spleadid Daguerrean gallery, 329 Broadway,
there pictures are taken in all the styles of the art.

Singer's Sewing Machines, within the last few weeks, have resolved premiums of the first class, from the American Institute, New York, Frankin Institute, Philadelphia, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and Indiana state Far, at Indianapolis. They are the most excellent invention of the time, doing all kinds of stitching with astonishing rapidity, strength, and beauty. Call and see them in operation. Principal offices—New York, 268 Brosdway, Philadelphia, 57 South Fourth street. Boston, 19 Harvard place.

Goldsmith's System of Penmanship .- The pith and marrow of Goldsmith's system of penmanship, nar-rowed to a copy-book of thirty-six pages, and the like num-ber of copies, with full directions, may be obtained at GOLDSMITH'S rooms, 259 Breadway, for 25 cents.

New Class for Ladies.—The Wednesday afternoon classes for ladies and children, having become so large, I have determined to form a new class, which will meet on Theraday sformons at 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Gentlemen's classes, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Satorday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular to be had at the academy.

ALLEN DODWORTH, S06 Broadway.

Dancinglat H. Wells and Sister's Academy, Stuyeeant In titute 659 Bradway —All the fashionable dances are taught in the most graceful and finished manner Hours for private classes and private lessons.

Portoise Shell Dress Combs .- Ladles are espectfully invited to examine the choice selection of dress mast the subscribers establishment. The variety is be-nd all doubt the largest in the city. Combs made and ared. A. & J. SAUNDERS, ST Broadway, between Walter and White atreets.

Fortable Dressing Cases .- These Articles claim the attention of travellers, on account of their extreme compactness and utility, which renders them at once conve-niant companions to all whose business or pleasure calls them from home. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and 557

Fine Cutlery.-The Subscriber's Assortment f pen, pocket, and sportsmen's knives, embraces all the ifferent styles of Joseph Rodgors & Son's manufacture, making the richest display of the kind to be seen in the sity. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and 337 Broadway.

The Lantern of this week is a rich num-ber.—Pshaw, that's no news—its always rich; but this week is the "ne plus ultra." as it says of Dr. WATTS' Nervour Anticote. No man of taste ought to be without either. The Lantern will light the way to health through the Anti-dite. No. 102 Nassau street.

It seems a Simple Thing to make a Shirt ut to make thousands of shirts in a year, without ever fail age to ecure a satisfactory fit, must be admitted to be some-hing of an achievement. GREEN, No. I Astor House, has complished it. Success in fitting every style of form is, with im, a mathematical certainty.

Rever Too Late.

Handsome shirts, cheap, well made and of excellent quality.
Are from Elkin's sent home with extreme punctuality.
'Is the place of all others to lay out the dollars.
In shirts, under clothing, gloves, become and collars.
What you buy there will fit you as certain at fate,
And the rule for all orders is "never too late."

ELKIN'S Furnishing store, 484 Broadway.

A Most Beautiful Medal was awarded to P. L. ROGERS, at the recent Fair of the American Institute, for the unexampled specimens of youths' and chiteren's clothing, funished from Union Hall. Tasty, fashionable, and elerant, as were those suits, the patrons of the above macrificent clothing emporium can always rely upon similar work for their ewn use. It is impossible to fail of being suited when the stock is so varied, beautiful, and chap. After the first purchase, every one continues to trade there. Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

Fashionable Clothing, so essential in a country like this, where the rich and the lowly regard dress so highly, can, at all times, be found at H. L. 103. TERS clothing Establishment, T Cortlandt street, where every article of dress can be purchased on the most reasonable terms.

Freeman, the Renowned Cheap Hatter No. 20 Fulton street, has opened a splendid lot of furwhich for richness, variety, and cheapness, cannot be celled. He is also selling his best mon a No. 1 silk hats for \$3.50; a beautiful hat \$3 and \$2.50; chilbren's beaver and felt hats, of every style, at the lowest prices.

Veni, Vidi, Emi .-- We, the undersigned do respectfully announce to the public in general of the city of New York, that we keep constantly on hand a large supply of coats, from \$2 to \$5; pantaloons, of various sizes and colors, from \$1 to \$2 50, and any quantity of vests from fifty cents apwards. Therefore, we solicit their patronnge, not deg that they will please make a ca'l, and if they go avay dissatisfied, why, of course, it can's be helped. No. 109 Nassau street, near Ann.

Paris Clonks and Mantilias for November.

The subscriber has just received, and will have ready for inspection this day, twelve cases, containing eight hundred surprisingly leautiful garments, medelled by the most cole-brated Parisian artists, in velvet, ladies' cloth, sain, cashmere. &c. all of which he offers on the most moderate terms. GEO. BULPIN, Paris Closk and Mantilia Emporium, 361 Broadway.

To Cap Manufacturers.-Are you aware that a few of your rivals in business in this city are makin much better goods than you, and at a cheaper rate! If you would know how it is done, call at the office of J. M. SING ER & CO., 258 Broadway, where you can see specimens o the work and have the improved method explained gratis.

Public Opinion is not to be Looked for in a notice, but estimated from the sele and popularity of the article to which the notice calls attention. Judged by this honest test, AGATE'S [Corazza Shirts, made and sold at 256 Broadway, are the most fashionable and popular shirts a manufactured in this country.

Knox .- A hat is a hat, but a Knox Hat is more than a hat—it is an ornament, a protection, a distinctive mark of the thorough gentleman. Our republic is full
of hats of all sort—cocked, military, white, black, beaver,
silv, and felt, but no tile can come within a stone's threw
of that Jupiter Olympus of Hatdom, a Knox. Knox's fall
style of hats are the most fashionable articles of the season,
and are worn by (verphody who considers his personal appearance. Go and furnish yourself with one. It can't prove
otherwise than a blossing to you, such is the decision of
the wise men of Gotham. KNOX, 125 Fulton street.

The Proof that Genla's Hats are the Fa vorites of the public this season, is exhibited in the unpre-cedented rapidity and extent of his saiss. His principal fall and winter style is unanimously approved; but as tastes differ, and he wishes to gratify all, modifications of the Cenin tyle will be found, for the old price of four dollars, at GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The Greatest Pleasure,-There is no Pleas sure equal to that which arises from warring the elegant, next, casy fitting boots, shows, or gaters, manufactured by CAHILL, No. 37 Broadway. His stock is large, complete, and fashionable, especially his assortment of laties and children's shoes, and his prices no reasonable as to suit all

M. Levett, Dentilet, No. 628 Broadway, takes this method to invite the public to witness his great improvement in dentistry, as introduced by him. Office hours from 10 till 50 clock. His work on the teeth can be obtained as aboye.

Persons Even of the Most Irritable Nervous system can rely upon the assertions daily made in the newspapers by Drs. O'Connor and Connery, surgical and machas lead dentists, and manufacturers of incorreptible teeth, at 52 Lispenard street, near Hreadway. Their contant practice, and the extensive means they employ, speck somes in their favor. The manner in which they insuch assistical teeth, it extirely their own invention, and the given the utimes tantification. These teeth are free free many unpleasant smell, and their continued standing, and constant cennines testify to their superiority over any others new in use and their quick setting, without causing any pain whatever, is the result of many years experience. The pluging substances with the Doctor use for the restartance decayed teeth, resists all neids, and will not discolor them. The great declarey with which this operation is performed, apares the least pain. Too hache can be cured without pain or extra ting. Particular attention paid to judiciously repairing and recultaing children's teeth. A full call the pain or extra ting. Particular attention paid to judiciously repairing and recultaing children's teeth. A full call the pain are senting to the best extracting it struments, canable the Doctors to are as moderate as would be consistent with skillful, saroful workmanship, and the best material. rson: Even of the Most Irritable Nervous

Embroideries, Laces, &c.-D. Edwards, No. (25 Broadway, near Houston street, respectfully invited the ladies to examine a splendid lot of embroidered collars, just received, embracing the newest and most recharche styles of the senson. Also, a large lot of black are wells, of unsurpassed patterns. Everything sold in this store is at much less than the usual rates.

Account Books, Paper, and Stationery.—
Carr & Hicks 3: Maidon iane, invite the attention of merchants, manufacturers, and others, to their stock. We keep constantly on hand every rice and style of blank book in ordinary use, and manufacture to order any style required. Letter and cap papers, note papers, and anvelopes misstands gold and steel pens, &c. Counting rooms and offices furnished with stationery of the best quality, at moderate prices. Bill heads, eards, circulars, &c., printed neatly. CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 31 Maiden lane.

James Cole, Auctioneer—Elegant Private residences, in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, at Auction—AMES COLE will sell at auction, on Thursday, November 11th, 1852, at twelve M. at the Merchan's Exchange. New York, the large frame mansion, with seven lots of cround, situate at the southwesterly corner of Powers and Pacific streets. The house is 31 feet from thy 40 feet deep, with an extension in the rear. It by 33 feet, all filled in with brick to the peak, built in the best manner, by daws work; contains twelve rooms besides kitchen, stero-room, laundry, &c., good wine, coal, and wood cellars, well arranged, with pantries, clesets, &c. The wood work is grained in oak; ally he walls beautifully papered; eight marble mantels, grates, sliding deors, plates furniture, inside shutters, &c., &c., &c., all in perfect order; also, on the premises is a large stable and castriage house. The grounds are beautifully laid out and stocked with choice fruits and shrubs. Each lot 5 by 100 feet. Part of the purchase money may remain on bend and mortage. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the suctioneer, 23 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and 9 Wall street, New York. James Cole, Auctioneer.-Elegant Private

youthful bloom of the complexion can do so by using Begle's Hebraiona, according to directions on the bettle. This, with Bode's Hyperion Fluid, for the hair, and his Fremium sleetrie Hair Dye, for dyeing the hair, and he had of A. B. & D. Sand's. 100 Fullon atreet; Rushton, Clark & Co., 273, and Rice & Smith, 727 Broadway; Filliam H. Cary & Co., 246 Pearl street, and by the druggiess and perfumers throughout the world.

Beware of the Challing Mildew of these cool mornings, and the corroding damps of these apparently bewitching nights. Be fertified with a package of Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy, that time and universally admitted good remedy for cougs, the stress of the stress and other throat and lung complaints. Soil be Mrs. V. JERVIS, 366 Breadway; Mrs. Hays, Brooklyn; Ziober, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally.

As Steadily as the Sablime flow of Water over the religiously isspiring Ningara Falls is the domand for Mrs. JERVIS, Cold Candy. Feeple may smile, and eather the stress and y. The stress of the medicinal properties easy to take adjentified a simplicity, and as happy a combination of nature's herbe as over human ministration applied to pulmonary lile,

menary ills,

"It is not for a day, but for all time."—

M. JEKVIS'S Celd Candy still continues its usefulness
in cases of coughs, c ids, heareness, sore threats, wheoping
cough, asthma, &c. &c. Sold by Mrs. W. Jervis, 366 Broadway. Zieber, Philadelpi la; Redding, Beston; Gilman,
Washington; Wright & Co., New Orleans; and by druggiste
generally.

Clay, Taylor, Benton, Van Buren, and hundreds of other distinguished men, have certified to the efficacy of Mrs. JERVIS'S Cout Candy, in pulmonary complaints I is a well-considered conscientious remedy, fruitful in its healing mission, and delicious to take. Seld by Mrs. W. Jervis, 306 Breadway: Zieber, Third street below Chemnt Estreet. Philadelphia: Mrs. Hays, Fulton street, Brooklyn; and druggists generally.

1,000 Certificates of astenishing Cures, made by Dr. Tobias' wonderful Venetian Linkment, can be seen at the depot. No. 249 Greenwich street. If it fails in ouring cough, sea stekness, chronic rheumatism, munps, sore threat, colic, cuts, burns, cid sores, pains in the limbs and croup, the money will be returned. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Kellinger's Universal Magte Remedy, for external and internal ust. It cures all manner of sohes, pains, sores, cuts bruises, all spasmodic and nervous troubles; it suits the nursery and the toilet. Young and old are delighted with its agreeable and curable qualities. It is the only family remedy that has been able to please the wealthy and intelligent portion of the community. Sold in bettless at 2s. to 8s each. The 8s. hold six of the 2s. size, and they are the cheapest. It never fails to cure.

of wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of Na-ture yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article inould call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Fastery, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best as-cortment in the city. Copy the address.

Hair Dyc.—Batchelor a Celebrated Liquid Bar Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and cortainty with which this favorite and old established Bair Dye performs is actonishing. It is for sale, or applied, as BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Beware
of puffed dyes Equally celebrated is Gouraud's Medicated
Scap, for curing pimples, freekles, sallowness, chaps, reughness, &c. Foudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the
body. Liquil Rouse. Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67
Walker street, near Broadway Cristadoro's Hair Presevative and Beauti-

fyer, for glossing, beautifying, strengthening, and reproducing the hair when it becomes thin, or stopping it from coming out, as well as iverating a beautiful lustre and disposing the hair to curl, has not its equal in the country. Manufactured and sold by CRISTADURO, No. 6 Astor House.

The American Public should know that that there is nothing as act iscovered superior or even squal to Ciratdor's Liquid Hair Dye. The transcendans merits of this article are as firmly established as the tints it bestows are unfading and satural. Manufactured, sold, and applied in private rooms, by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Aster House, ABVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY

SEE THIRD AND SIXTH PAGES TO

PERSONAL. A GENTLEMAN YESTERDAY, BY MISTARS, KEPT the change out of a quarter of a dollar handed to him by a fellow passenger in one of the Broadway stages. The address, where the money could be restituted, we tild sonfer a favor on the advertiser. Please address to 4i Exchange

MR. PENRISE WILL MUCH OBLIGE MRS. CHRIS-LVA tian by forwarding his address to the Irving House, as Mrs. C. wishes to see him pravious to his departure for England, on Saturdsy next.

England, on Saturday next.

M. R. PENRISE WILL MUCH OBLICE MR. W. Christian by forwarding his address to the Irving House, as Mr. C., (who will be leaving for England on Saturday next) wishes to see him previous to his departure.

TO V. B.—IF YOU WILL BE PRESENT AT FOUR o'cleck this afternoon, at the same place you appointed for one o'clock yosterday, Mr. C. will be there. N'oublies pas. THE MILITARY.

LA FAYETTE FUSILIERS.—COMPANY ORDER.—
New York, Nov. 9, 1862.—Sir—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the company will be hald immediately after the offili of Thursday evening next, to make
arrangements for the funeral parade on the 16th inst. Gon.
Sanford has detailed the La Fayette Fusiliers for the guard
of hener. Fy order of
Groener Mantin. Secretary. MILITARY, FIREMEN, AND VOLUNTEDE COMPA-nies can be supplied with belts, Ec., for target excur-tions, at low prices, by S. H. DOUGHTY, manufacturers of leather belts for ladies, children, and men, No. 52 John street.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THURS-day, Nov. II, at 30 clock—Match for \$500, mic heats, in harness.—Cwner names bl. g. Black Jack; J. Conklin names br. g. Centreville. On nibuses leave Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at one o'clock P. M.

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor. CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—THURS-day, Nev. Il at 2 o'clock—Purse and stake \$200, mile heats, heat three in five, in harness.—H. Joses names oh. g. Sorrel Billy; J. Conklin names br. g. Centreville.

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

### \_\_\_\_ STOLEN GOODS.

STOPPED-SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, ONE GOLD anchor lever watch, and one pair gold Spectacles. The owners can have them by describing the property and paying expense, on application to the Original L. JACOBS. 102 Chatham street. N. B.—Accordeous tuned and repaired

GT. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION, No. 16.
Duane street, Chatham Bank building.—The regular meeting of this association will be held on Thursday evening next, 11th inst. at 7½ o'clock, at Union buildings, No. 163 Bewery, when the dues will become payable. Several shares will be offered for redemption. The trustees given notice that new subscriptions will be received as usual, and those who find it inconvenient to pay the whole amount of back dues at once, need not be deterred from joining the association on that account. The dues will be received in such instalments as will accommodate such subscriberations of the past six munths indicate a handsome profit on investments, and a speedy close for the association. These works are making small weekly savings earnot detect than to join it. WM. C. GONKLIN, President.

ROST. D. HART, Secretary,

# FANCY AUTICLES.

TOYS!-FANCY GOODS!-HOLIDAY PRESENTS!-J. W. HOLIBERTON, 43 Maidon lane, New York, offern for sale, toys of the and common qualities, kid and wax dolls, ladder work boxes, games, china figures, hin and from toys, India rubbe toys, floworts, &c., &c. Orders from the country promptly attended, and catalogues forwarded on

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.—STEREOSCOPES, JUST Troccived, and for sale by VICTOR BISHOP, 23244466

FTO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.—A NEW INVOICE OF a case clates, warranted perfect, just received, and for sale at the lowest prices, by VICTOR SISHOP, 25 Malego

## MILLINEWY.

ACE MANTILLA MAKER . - WANTED. A NUMBER of first-rate hands, at No. 177 Greenwich street, first foor. Also, mourning cotton makers. None but these as-